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still triumphant, following the queen even after the death of her murdered husband. The love of money leads to this terrible crime, but the love of Sychaeus for his wife overcomes all difficulties and finally reunites them in the lower world. The drama moves on to a grand consummation in the triumph of right over wrong.

The Prologue (338-342) tells us about the Punic realm, the Tyrian nation, Agenor's town, the Libyans, and Queen Dido.

The First Act (343-346) informs us that Sychaeus is Dido's husband, 'wealthiest of Phoenician land-owners', and the Second Act (346-347) that Pygmalion is Dido's brother, 'in crime monstrous beyond the rest of men'. The Third Act, in one brief sentence (348), informs us of the feud which arises between the two; the Fourth (348-352) describes the murder of Sychaeus and its concealment. The Fifth (353-359) portrays the appearance of Sychaeus's ghost, unveiling 'the dark domestic crime' and unsealing 'a hoard of treasure hid in the earth'.

The Epilogue (360-368) sets forth the events subsequent to the conversation between Dido and the ghost, the preparation for flight, the seizure of the treasure, the sailing of the ships, the landing in Carthage, and the purchase of land for a new city.

The five acts are sketched in the space of about one hundred words, and the whole drama, including the Prologue and the Epilogue, in less than two hundred words<sup>1</sup>.

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE.

H. OSBORNE RYDER.

### LAUDES HIEMIS

Palinodia in Horati Carmen 1.4

*Irruit acris hiems dura vice frigoris nivosi,  
pratisque flores eripit gelatis;  
nunc stabulis placidum gaudet pecus et viator igni,  
portusque navim liberat procellis.*

*Nec pila<sup>1</sup> iam pueris placet incita, nec libet dolosos  
hamos parare piscibus tenellis;  
flumina nec nantur nimis algida, membra nec calore  
defessa quaerunt arbores opacas.*

*At iuvenes properant rapido pede rura pervagari,  
densasque silvas aut agros apertos;  
fortius ut reboat colles prope cantilena laeta,  
aves sonoras quis dolet silere?*

*Mox, cum bruma tenax glacie premet impetus aquarum,  
nec vis procellae nec calor focorum  
impediat pueros, censitis cito ferreis<sup>2</sup> carinis,  
temptare cursu rivulos gelatos.*

*Luminibus nivis ut campus nitet, arboresque fulgent  
gemmis coruscae milibus, refractis  
solis per radios, grata prece concinamus orbis  
Patrem benignum temporumque<sup>3</sup> Regem!*

ST. STANISLAUS SEMINARY,  
Florissant, Mo.

A. F. GEYSER, S. J.

<sup>1</sup>With Professor Ryder's paper may be compared an editorial in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 8. 169-170, on The Aeneid as a Tragedy.  
C. K.

<sup>1</sup>*pila incita*, 'foot-ball'. <sup>2</sup>*ferreae carinae*, 'skates'.  
<sup>3</sup>'seasons'.

Some time ago a Professor of Latin in a Western College wrote to me as follows:

"Nearly all discussions of the value of Latin have been from the view point of High School Latin. May we not have a discussion of the value of College Latin?"

The writer went on to say that students who have had four years, or even only two years, of Latin in the High School think that they have had Latin enough and that only prospective teachers of Latin will or should elect Latin in College.

In a somewhat extended search in various periodicals recently, not merely periodicals primarily devoted to classical interests, but to others, I have found little bearing on the subject suggested by the correspondent in question. In Educational Review 43 (1912), 236-249, Professor R. D. Stuart, of Princeton University, published an article entitled Latin in the College Course. This article deals to some extent with the theme the correspondent had in mind—what College Latin ought to do for a young man or woman.

I shall be obliged to any reader of this note who will send me the title of any other article bearing on this subject. In the meantime, it may not be amiss to conclude with a reference to Dean Gildersleeve's article, The Purpose of College Greek, published in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 10. 114-117. C. K.

### LAUDES HIEMIS<sup>1</sup>

Now longer over fields and plains are Autumn's flowers  
blown,  
For Winter with his icy breath has come into his own;  
Now barnyards, ports and jolly inns become the nonce  
again  
The winter refuge of the herds and merchant craft and  
men.

Now football, king of autumn sports, has lost his power  
to thrill,  
While rainbow trout glide undisturbed through brook-  
let, lake and rill;  
Now too the lure of shady nooks has spent its magic  
spell,  
And once inviting waters now the whistling youth repel.

But arm in arm with springy step the young men sally  
forth  
To tramp the rural roads and fields from southwards to  
the north;  
When nearby hills reecho with the music of their glee,  
What honest critic misses then the warbler's minstrelry?

When brusque King Winter next in turn has roofed the  
streams with ice,  
No more will cozy fire-place the stripling youth entice;  
He whets his skates and pushes forth disdainful of the  
wind,  
With rhythmic strokes to race along and leave the miles  
behind.

While all the earth reflects the gleam of newly fallen  
snow,  
And frosted trees bedecked with gems a fairy starlight  
throw,  
Come let us praise with grateful hearts the Master, so  
benign,  
Who from the clouds directs the world with Providence  
Divine!

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<sup>1</sup>A translation of Father Geyser's *Laudes Hiemis*.